

Each rod cleft to near base, with a shorter, stout, mesodorsal branch and a longer, slender, latero-ventral branch, fig. 4.....

.....*tetron* n. sp.

4. Each lateral rod of mesofurea much longer than claspers, both very slender (Betten and Mosely 1940, p. 179, fig. 90).....

.....*crassicornis* (Walker)

Each rod shorter than claspers, often wide and flat from ventral view

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5. Lateral rods of mesofurea widely separated at base, and of even thickness throughout; clasper having a large mesal process (Ross, 1938, p. 170, fig. 112)

pele (Ross)

Lateral rods close together at base, narrowing and diverging at apex (Betten 1934, p. 60, figs. 4-8, listed as *griseum*).....

.....*distinctum* (Ulmer)

LITERATURE CITED

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1944. The caddis flies, or Trichoptera, of Illinois. Ill. Nat. Hist. Survey Bul. 23 (1): 1-326, illus.

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THE GENUS *CLIGENES* IN THE UNITED STATES

(HEMIPTERA, LYGAEIDAE)

By H. G. BARBER, *Roselle, New Jersey*

Genus *Cligenes* Distant. (Monotype *distinctus* Distant).

1893 Distant, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyneh. 1:405.

1895 Bergroth, Rev. d'Ent., 142 (Transferred *Salacia picturata* and *delineata* Distant, both from Panama, to *Cligenes*).

Cligenes modesta, new species

1918 *Cligenes delineata* Barber (not Distant), Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXVI:59.

Pterygodimorphic. Color of head and pronotum dark castaneous, somewhat shining; scutellum dull, fuscous, with pale apex; corium ochraceous, with a small costal spot near middle point, and the apex,

broadly fuscous. Antennae with the basal segment stramineous, remainder fusco ochraceous. Rostrum and legs stramineous. Membrane faintly infused. Beneath shining, castaneous.

Macropterous form: Head one fourth wider than long; eyes mediocre; preocular portion of the head subequal to length of an eye; ocelli situated close to eyes, nearly four times wider apart than each is separated from eye. Antennae slightly incrassated; basal segment surpassing apex of tylus by one half its length; second segment twice as long as basal; third a little shorter than second; fourth subequal to second segment. Scutellum very nearly an equilateral triangle, very finely and sparsely punctate on the central disk; apical third delicately carinate. Commissure less than half as long as the scutellum. Clavus with two regular and one incomplete row of punctures. Corium with two rows of punctures paralleling the claval suture; sparsely punctate between the median vein and costal margin. Membrane reaching to apex of the abdomen; veins inconspicuous. Anterior femora rather strongly incrassate, with four or five small spines beneath. Anterior tibia strongly curved. Length of male 2.15 mm.

Brachypterous form: Ocelli present. Lateral margins of the pronotum nearly parallel, very slightly constricted between the two lobes. Corium shorter than in the normal form; membrane much abbreviated, confined to the inner part of the posterior margin of the corium; apex reaching to the middle of the fourth visible tergal segment.

Type male: Howard Co., Ark., X, 24, 1937 (W. F. Turner). [Collection of the United States National Museum.] Paratypes males and females: *Macropterous form*: 3, Howard Co., Ark., II, 2, 1938 (W. F. Turner); Yucaipa, Calif. VI, 1940 (L. D. Christenson); 3, Los Angeles, Calif. (Coquillett Coll.); 2, Los Angeles, Calif. (Uhler Coll.); Palm Sprgs., Calif. (Hubbard Coll.); 2, Texas (Belfrage in the Uhler Coll.); Brigham City, Utah, XII, 23, 1937 (L. D. Christenson). [Collection United States National Museum]. *Brachypterous form*: Howard Co., Ark., IV, 7, 1937; 2, X, 24, 1937 (W. F. Turner); Oregon Co., Mo., XI, 11, 1937 (W. F. Turner); Grant's Pass, Ore., XII, 7, 1937; 2, IX, 14, 1938 (L. D. Christenson); 7, Moscow, Ida., III-IV, 1937 (T. Brimley); 2, Kendrick, Ida., VIII, 13, 1938 (H. M. Harris); 3, Los Angeles, Calif., (Coquillett Coll.); Los Angeles, Calif. (Uhler Coll.). [Collection of the United States National Museum]. 12, Kendrick, Ida., VIII, 13, 1938 (H. M. Harris Coll.); 10, Pasadena, Calif., III, 7-10, 1928, collected by sifting [Author's collection].

Rather closely related to *C. delineata* (Dist.) and mistaken for that species by the author in 1918. Its smaller size and different color markings will distinguish it.